

WILMINGTON & MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD.

We expected an official account of the proceedings of the adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of this Company which was held in this town on Thursday last, and consequently prepared no report. We have been disappointed, and can now only state that a Resolution was adopted to sell the Bonds of the Company to the amount of \$50,000.

A PATRIOTIC COUNTY.

We learn that the Magistrates of the county of Pasquotank have laid a tax sufficient to appropriate three hundred dollars to each District for the support of schools for ten months in the year.

SCHOOLS IN CRAVEN.

The Board of Superintendents for Craven county, met in Newbern on Saturday the 22nd of last month, and adopted a Report and Resolutions calculated to improve and give vigor to the subject of education. Teachers are to be classified, and have Certificates No. 1 and 2, according to their competency to teach. Provision was made for the erection of suitable school houses in each District.

WE NEVER SAW.

We say we never saw a finer piece of Pickled Beef than that sent to us on Thursday, by our friend Mr. GEORGE H. KELLEY. No one can duly appreciate the merits of the article, till he gets a piece, and lets "expressive mastication" muse its praise. We have changed a word in our quotation from the poet, which may be excused in speaking of the universal science of gastronomy; which is not amenable to theoretical abstractions, being always practical in its operations when rightly understood.

EXCHANGE OF STOCK.

By an act of the last Legislature, it is proposed to give to the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company, two hundred thousand dollars in the Stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh R. Road in exchange for Stock in the Wilmington and M. Rail Road. The Journal thinks that to accept this proposition would be fully if not worse. We think so too—confining ourselves, however, to the idea that it is for present purposes the aid is wanted—were the wants of the Manchester Road in perspective the case would be different, as the value of the Wilmington Stock is daily increasing; and there are many intelligent holders of it, who would not part with it even at this time, for less than par.

The gentlemen engaged in the management of the Wilmington and Manchester Road, are well enough acquainted with the business affairs of life to know that every enterprise is liable to opposition, and that they will meet continual obstructions to their progress. But they have the talent and the nerve to arrest and conquer every difficulty, sustained, as they will be, by the approbation and encouragement of their fellow citizens.

THE AGITATORS.

A writer in the National Intelligencer compliments Mr. Dickinson, of New York, for a remark in the Senate, which was "that if one dozen accused agitators, north and south, were kicked out of the Union, the country would be at rest." This may be so. But it should be remembered that if there were no agitators at the north, there would be none at the south—or none would be sufficiently countenanced to deserve a name in the influences that control the country.

All that is required to secure peace, is that northern agitators should cease aggression, and then the south would not be compelled to agitate in defence. The reading of Mr. Dickinson's remarks should be amended, to be just in their application. Had he said, if one dozen agitators were kicked out of the northern States, the country would enjoy peace and harmony, he would have asserted what is strictly true. It may be said there are men at the South who wish disunion, in any and every case. This is true; but it is also true that the number is quite small, and would dwindle into insignificance, if the compromises of the Constitution were respected in the northern States. So that the whole cause of agitation arises from the intermeddling of those people in a matter that does not concern them; from encroachment and insult, in a case that could as well be avoided as not.

ARRIVAL OF THE OHIO.

The steam ship Ohio from Havana, arrived on Sunday last at New Orleans. The Hon. HENRY CLAY came as passenger; she also brings 482,000 dollars in gold dust.

NEW ORLEANS.

Dates from New Orleans to the 6th inst. state, that though the crevasses are doing much injury, to the growing crops, the city is in no danger.

COL. MOTZ.

We learn, by the following article from the Lincoln Republican, that the body of Col. Motz, who was drowned some weeks since, has been found.

The body of Col. Motz found. The body of Col. Andrew Motz was found, last Sunday Evening (30th) in the South Fork of the Catawba, about one mile below the place, where Clark's Creek intersects the river, and about one and a half miles below the bridge, over the Creek which he had to cross, to reach home. The body was found by Messrs. Houser and Price. A jury of inquest was held, and the verdict we give below.

On Monday, a procession of the Mountain Lodge, of the I. O. of Odd-Fellows, [of which Col. Motz was a member] was formed, and marched into the vicinity of this town, received the remains of their departed brother, and proceeded to the Episcopal Church, followed by a large concourse of relatives and friends, and interred his body in their usual solemn manner.

It was truly gratifying, amid the tears of the relations and friends of the late Col. Motz, to hear that his body was found, and that his remains were placed where his affectionate rela-

tives could visit them whenever they desire. In the death of Col. Motz, this community has lost an intelligent, industrious, and highly esteemed citizen.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.

The returns from the State show the following result: THOMAS H. RAYMOND (Dem.) is re-elected Governor by 1,000 plurality over Mr. LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, (Whig.)

To Congress two gentlemen from each party have been elected, viz:

1st district, CHARLES CHAPMAN, Whig, gain. 2d " COLIN M. INGERHOLL, Dem. 3d " C. F. CLEVELAND, Free-Soil Dem. 4th " THOMAS B. BUTLER, Whig. The Legislature stands as follows: Senate - Whigs. 13 - Dems. 8 House - Whigs. 114 - Dems. 110

The Whigs thus have a small majority on joint ballot, which will secure them the United States Senator.

From the N. O. Daily Delta.

IS SUICIDE A CRIME?

A STRANGE STORY FROM REAL LIFE IN N. ORLEANS. When the great St. Charles Hotel was burning, and the whole city was in a state of intense excitement and alarm—apprehensions being indulged from the quantity of sparks and burning fragments which were hurled in every direction by the prevailing wind, that the contagion would extend much farther,—in the midst of this absorbing panic and confusion, a strange picture of coolness and self-possession was exhibited in the fourth story of one of the buildings directly opposite the Hotel.—A poor tailor was observed sitting on his board, intently engaged in his avocation, and beguiling his labor by snatches of French airs. The heat was so great that the houses opposite were scorched and scorched, and the glare of the bright flames nearly blinded all beholders; but the imperturbable little tailor maintained his position, some fifty feet from the main body of the flame, and continued his sewing and singing amid the noise and confusion, the crush of the falling walls, the loud huzzas of the firemen, and the noisy gusts of the conflicting elements,—the fire and wind, which seemed to meet like two great giants in deadly combat.

This philosophic individual was the hero of the following strange but true story: Charles Bousset, a poor French tailor, on St. Charles street, being depressed in fortune and spirit, a few days ago suggested, in the hearing of his wife, the idea of suicide, as a last resource against the ill of a hard existence. This idea fell like a spark on the tinder, on the susceptible and inflammable character of his Parisian wife. She pronounced it a heroic thought, and declared that she would share his fate,—that as they had long struggled together in life, so they would pass into the other world, hand-in-hand. Fortunately, she added, the means of carrying out their noble purpose were conveniently at hand. She had a quantity of arsenic, which she had bought to poison rats. They could divide it in two equal quantities, and drink it off together. The Frenchman accepted the proposition, and they were soon seated at the table, with a tumbler before each.—Here was a scene for the pen of Sae or Dumas,—a scene from real life, equal to the most exciting pictures in their wild romances! With slow precision and self-possession, Mrs. Bousset measured out the arsenic, and poured the two equal portions into the tumblers. She then filled them with claret. They then looked steadily at each other, and a pause of some minutes ensued, during which they seemed to be making up their last accounts with the world. At last, the wife spoke:

"My dear, you do not drink—you are not afraid!" "Afraid," exclaimed the heroic tailor—"a Frenchman afraid!" and then seizing the glass, he drank every drop of it. The wife eyed him closely, and when she saw that he had swallowed the fatal dose, her heart relented against the cruel world,—new views seemed to spring up before her, and her mind resumed the balance from which it had been disturbed by the suggestions of suicide. She began to think she had "better bear the ill we have, Than fly to others, which which we know not of." Under the impulse of those new feelings, the heroine (I) arose from the table, threw the contents of her tumbler into the fire-place, and proceeding to an arched armour, drew out a much more powerful resource against the ill of death, than a small bottle of eau de vie. The Frenchman closely observed the movements of his better half, and at first, thinking that she was only preparing to commit the fatal deed, in the most dramatic style and attitude, he did not express any doubt or alarm, but when he saw her deliberately assuage her grief and desperation in a long draught of eau de vie, instead of the eau de mort, which had been mixed for the occasion, it then flashed upon his mind that he had been the victim to the wiles of a second Lucretia Borgia. He upbraided her in the strongest terms, and called in several of the neighbors, to whom he related the facts as detailed. The wife, however, assumed a distressed and affectionate bearing, and fondling her poor husband, declared that she had only deferred her destruction to see that his remains were decently buried. Reconciled by these assurances, the poor fellow forgave her, and after giving her a last fond embrace, was taken by some kind persons in a cab to the Charity Hospital. Before he had arrived at this establishment, the poison had performed its mission, and the poor Frenchman was a corpse. The clerk at the Hospital refused admission for a dead body. It was then carried to the Work-house, where a Coroner's jury was called, and the foregoing facts were elicited.

The Coroner immediately issued a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. Bousset, on a charge of being accessory to her husband's suicide. This proceeding brings up the inquiry whether suicide is a crime. Unless it be, there can be no accessories, and the warrant of the Coroner has no foundation. Under the old common law, suicide was strongly reprobated and was punished. The person who destroyed himself was buried with a stake driven

through his body at the junction of cross-roads.—We presume, therefore, that a person who was accessory to such an act would not escape punishment. But our law makes no provision for such a case. There are, however, circumstances in this case which show that there is a defect in our criminal jurisprudence. The turpitude and criminality of a person who, by false pretences and promises, induces another to deprive himself of life, are certainly quite as palpable as those of the obtaining money or goods under false pretences, which latter offence is made a serious crime.

From the N. O. True Delta, April 3.

AN AWFUL MURDER.

One of those appalling acts, which sometimes ushers a man into eternity without giving him time to think upon the awful change, occurred last evening on the corner of Giroude and Hevia streets. The victim was a young man, in the prime and vigor of youth, named Timothy Donovan, and he who is accused of his murder is a man named John Clark, who has a family dependent on him for support. The circumstances, as far as they could be gathered last night from the confused and startled people in the neighborhood appeared to have been these. Timothy Donovan and a comrade of his, named Michael Griffin, were, last evening, about eight o'clock, in the room of a dress maker, named Margaret Dwyer, on the corner of Giroude and Hevia streets, when a woman, named Rebecca Clark, who resided in the adjoining house, commenced a quarrel with her. Both women went into the street and were beating one another, when the husband of one, John Clark, interfered. Donovan and Griffin endeavored to protect the woman in whose house they had been, when Clark, drew a knife. Griffin then caught him about the waist, and received a cut in the wrist. Donovan, the deceased, then advanced upon Clark, and received the fatal blow. He staggered into the house he had left and died immediately. Donovan had lately arrived here from Boston, and received the name of that city as an alias. He has been engaged in working on the levee and on steam boats, and had visited this Margaret Dwyer for the purpose of obtaining some clothing she was making for him. He does not seem to have been over twenty years old, and was rather a fine looking man.

From the New Orleans True Delta, April 3.

CREVASSES.

The accounts from the whole coast up the river are appalling. The country papers that came to hand yesterday, are filled with accounts of overflows from old crevasses and imminent disaster from new ones. The St. Francisville Chronicle of Saturday says: "There are some three crevasses in the parish of Point Coupee; one just below Fisher's Store, one opposite Preston's and one at Van Winkle's landing. They were all doing considerable damage at last accounts. A breach has also taken place in the levee opposite the city of Baton Rouge. The crevasse at Point Look-out, is to be disastrous in its effects. "Should the present stage of water continue for any length of time, it will have a tendency to shorten the cotton and sugar crops of the State very considerably. The Monroe (La.) Register of the 15th ult., says: "We learn that the levees, both above and below our town, have given away. We are now on the Island of the Ouachita. The Point Coupee Echo, of last Saturday, says that the river at that place was still on the rise, and had risen one inch during the preceding night. We take the following item, regarding the state of the river, from the Echo: "There was an effort at a crevasse immediately in front of our office on last Sunday morning. It occurred before day, the levee giving away about twelve or fifteen feet. With the aid of our neighbors, some old mattresses, hard labor and Providence, the breach was closed, and the old father of rivers confined to his own domain by daylight. The same paper has the following paragraph under the head of another crevasse: "A large crevasse happened on Wednesday night, at Racceure. It occurred in the new levee, near the large crevasse of last year, and we learn that there is not much probability of stopping it. The river has now attained within one inch the highest point of last year. The subjoined is from the Plaquemine Sentinel of Saturday: "We have been peculiarly unfortunate with crevasses this season. There remains but a small portion of our parish which will be exempted from overflow. The levee some few days since gave way at two points, on the opposite side of the river, in front of Dr. Courier's and Mr. Ross's. Neither of these breaks have yet been stopped, and it is supposed that they have now reached that point, when all attempts to do so will prove futile. We opine that these crevasses will drown all the crops on that side of the river. Many of the planters for miles above and below have already been inundated, and the water is fast encroaching on their neighbors beyond. We learn from another article in the Sentinel, that the planters had a meeting, and vigorous efforts were about being made to stop the overflow, under the superintendence of Mr. Bayley, Assistant State Engineer. The annexed article is from the Bayou Sara Ledger of Saturday: "Again the unpleasant task devolves upon us to announce the unwelcome intelligence of another inundation of our town. The town is now completely under water, every street having from three to six feet water upon it. The river is as high as this place as the highest water mark of last year, and is still rising at the rate of an inch per day. The inundation was caused by about fifty or sixty feet of the back levee sliding off, to stop which was impossible; for, in less than twenty minutes the whole town was one body of water. "Had the break occurred in the night, we have no doubt but that the loss of property would have been immense; and there is good reason to suppose that many lives would have been lost.

KERSHAW COURT.

On Monday, the 31st ult., his Honor Judge Withers, opened the Court at Camden, and on Tuesday, the 1st inst., Samuel J. Love was arraigned for the Murder of Robert J. Lester in that town on the 18th ult., the particulars of which we gave at the time of the melancholy occurrence. Being a case which elicited great interest, it occupied nearly the entire day. Mr. Solicitor Fair represented the State, and the Prisoner was ably defended by Messrs. Smart and Shannon. The Jury, having been charged by his Honor in his usual clear and impressive manner, retired, and after a consultation of nearly twenty hours, returned a verdict of Guilty, with a recommendation to Executive clemency. Notice, however, of an appeal has been given by the Solicitors to the defence.

On Thursday the 24th inst., Samuel J. Love, who was also indicted for aiding and abetting his son in the murder of Mr. Lester—we have heard it stated in this town, we know not how correctly, that he held the unfortunate victim, whilst his son shot him—was tried by the same Jury, and defended by the same counsel. The Jury acquitted him, returning the following verdict:—"We find the defendant Samuel W. Love guilty of excusable homicide."

We were not present at the trial, and know nothing more of the facts, than what we have stated, but it certainly appears strange to us, that the same Jury should find one prisoner guilty of Murder, and acquit the other on the grounds that the death of the party was an "excusable homicide." The proceedings at the approaching Appeal Court, however, will doubtless solve the mystery.—State Rights Republican.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Fugitive Slave Case—Postponement of the Decision—Probable Collision between the State and General Government—Meeting at Tremont Temple—Arrival of Mr. Webster, &c.

BOSTON, April 9. Mr. Curtis, the United States commissioner, has deferred his decision in the fugitive slave case until Friday next.

The case of the negro Simms begins to assume a more serious aspect, and a direct collision between the General and State Governments appears to be threatened. In the Massachusetts Senate to-day an order was passed, by a vote of 25 to 7, appointing a committee to inquire "whether the freedom of any inhabitant of this Commonwealth is in danger through the remissness of any officer of the City or State?" This movement is in consequence of the refusal of the Sheriff to serve the writ of replevin upon the Marshal, and also his refusal to serve a criminal warrant upon Simms for assaulting the officer who arrested him—both of which were designed as pleas to get Simms out of the hands of the United States authorities. The committee is now in session.

The Governor has also directed the Attorney General to consult with the Sheriff relative to serving the writ of replevin upon the Marshal. Immense placards are posted about calling on the citizens, and all opponents to slavery, to assemble at the State House on Friday, and witness the State's disgrace in the delivering up of Simms. The meeting at Tremont Temple, in opposition to the fugitive law, continued its session the entire day. Hon. Stephen Phillips offered a series of resolutions asserting the right of fugitives to a trial by jury, and the habeas corpus act under the common law, and declaring the fugitive slave law unconstitutional, and a violation of the rights of freemen. A proposition was made to sit all night, but upon its being known that the commissioner had postponed his decision, the meeting adjourned.

Mr. Webster arrived last night, and put up at the Bevere House. His health is still feeble.—On his arrival yesterday at Springfield, the people turned out en masse to meet him, and greeted him with the utmost enthusiasm. "LEAVING THE SINKING SHIP." We know of several gentlemen of wealth and worth who are about leaving South Carolina on account of the continued political turmoil and warfare with the General Government, which characterizes her. If she persists in her mad scheme of secession, her best citizens will leave in droves, and move, as one told us a few days since, "into the United States." Thus says the Southern Patriot. We dislike to appeal to the fears of people as we think fear at all times a bad counsellor. We trust that those gentlemen of wealth and worth, who are demonstrating their patriotism by "leaving their country for their country's good," will apply at the State Department and receive testimonials of approbation from Mr. Webster. These gentlemen, by-the-by, must have a keen scent for danger, if the statements of all correspondents of the Patriot are correct, for it appears that no one advocates secession, and they must be afraid that "it will secede itself" as the whistling was done according to the school boy who meekly and innocently replied to a stern rebuke from the master "please sir—it whistled itself."

We know some gentlemen of wealth and worth who will leave the State if she submits but we scorn to use that as an argument when secession is indubitated by every consideration of duty and sustained by arguments addressed to reason and not to fear.—Col. Tl.

Imprisonment of Free Seamen. A correspondence has taken place between Capt. Porter, of the steamship Georgia, and Recorder Genois, of New Orleans, on the subject of enforcing the Law of Louisiana, requiring the imprisonment of free negroes arriving on vessels entering that port until the departure of the vessel. Capt. Porter claims exemption, on the ground that the Georgia is a national vessel, under officers of the Navy, and subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Genois, under the advice of the District Attorney, does not recognize the claim to exemption, but, on account of the Georgia being ready for sea, consents to defer the issue of the warrants; nevertheless he notifies Capt. Porter that upon the return of the Georgia to that port he must execute the law.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

BOSTON, April 8. Elections were held yesterday to fill the vacancies in the 31, 4th, 5th and 7th districts. In the first district, Allen, Free-Soil, is re-elected, and in the seventh, Goodrich, Whig, has probably been chosen. In the other districts, no choice. Palfrey has gained considerably since last election.

From the Goldboro Patriot.

NEW METHODIST CHURCH. This handsome edifice was opened for divine service on last Sunday morning. It is a handsome structure, and reflects much credit on the Mechanical skill of its architect and builder, Col. Wm. R. Sikes, of this place. So far as workmanship is concerned, there exists but one opinion in this community—it has been executed with fidelity, and a due regard to the obligations of the contract.

While much praise is due to those of our citizens who have aided in the erection of this beautiful little temple, consecrated to devotion and sanctified by prayer—like an ornament to our town, an infallible index of the moral and religious perceptions of our citizens, and an abiding monument of their deep sense of duty, to foster and perpetuate religious institutions—while, we repeat, this is so, we cannot but regret that it has not been finished inside. In a manner suitable to the tastes and refinements of our magnanimous citizens. We mean no reflection upon those who have had charge of the work. They have done their whole duty. But we regret to think that Circus companies can carry off our dollars by hundreds, and that a House dedicated to the service of God cannot be plastered for lack of funds.—Such a state of things ought no longer to exist. And wherever it does exist, we venture to assert, the public mind is more or less diseased. We are none of those who object to innocent, recreative amusements. But he who has fifty cents to lay out for a Circus ticket, ought also to have fifty cents to contribute to every undertaking involving the public weal. We therefore hope that an effort will be made during the Spring and Summer, to plaster the new Church, and to supply it with Bibles, that when winter again overtakes us, our citizens may have a comfortable mansion wherein to worship God. We were not present at the services on Sunday morning, but learn that an eloquent dedicatory sermon was preached to an overwhelming audience, by the Rev. Mr. Jones. We heard him in the evening, when the house was again filled to overflowing, and were much pleased with the simplicity of his style, the perspicuity of his arrangement and the force and cogency of his arguments. In this we are but sentimental with all who heard him. We wish him a prosperous and happy journey on his sacred mission.

MEXICAN CLAIMANTS.

We see it stated in a New York paper that the Secretary of the Treasury had appointed a house in Washington to pay the claimants under the treaty with Mexico the amount which would be respectively awarded to them by the Board of Commissioners now sitting in this city. Having made the needful inquiry on the subject, we are authorized in saying that such appointment has been made by the Secretary; who, on the contrary, has not decided in what mode those payments shall be made.

The Board of Commissioners have nearly closed their labors, and will by law finally terminate them on the 16th inst. The whole amount of their awards, it is said, will come within the three and a quarter millions stipulated in the treaty.—The award will not be payable until thirty days after the Commissioners have closed their proceedings.—Nat. Intelligencer.

MORE RELIGIOUS MOCKERY.

The following was placed in the desks of most of the churches in Boston, on the 6th inst. Parson Colver actually read it, and complimented Sammy Sewell, with whom it originated, by giving it an allusion in some of his papers. No one else disturbed it:— The undersigned, a freeman, and in peril, desires the papers of this congregation that God may deliver him from the oppressor, and restore him to freedom. THOMAS W. SIMMS. Witness—S. E. SEWELL, MARK. E. W. JACKSON. BOSTON, April 5, 1851.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

The steamship Empire City, Capt. Wilson, arrived at her dock at New York, at 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, bringing 1,000,000 in gold dust, and 250 passengers from Chagres. The steamer North America, Captain Bleher, sailed from Chagres 29th ult. for New York via N. Orleans, with about 400 passengers. During her stay at Chagres, the opposition among the steamboats run very high, and cabin passengers to New York were taken as low as \$25. On the departure of the North America, prices were put immediately to \$50.

Mining Items.

A lump of pure gold, of unique shape, weighing 50 ounces, was dug up a few days ago in the town of Sonora. It is intended for the great exhibition in London. Most of the vacant lots in the town of Sonora have been dug up and quantities of gold taken out. Three individuals, having secured a vein in Grass Valley, employed fifteen men, who, breaking the quartz with more manual labor with hammers, have made \$20,000 clear of expenses in ten days. The miners at Salmon Creek are taking out from 100 to \$150 per day. About 1000 persons were at Trinidad waiting with their provisions for mules in order to proceed to the mines. More arrivals.—A ship just arrived from Sydney has an board another shipment of felons.—The constant arrival in San Francisco of this class of persons, constitutes good reason for alarm.

BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

San Francisco, March 4.—Trade still continues quiet. The principal demand at present, except

that for city consumption, is for Trinidad and the mines on the Klamath river and its tributaries.—There seems to be but little abatement in the amount of importations of the leading staples. Of these, the proportion which pays less than cost and freight, is very considerable. It is very difficult for shippers at the East to hit the market, even when they have the latest practicable advices. But when we take into account the fact, that most of the shipments are made not upon orders from this State, but almost at random, the present condition of our market fails to occasion surprise. There is a great overstock here, in the article of Boots of all kinds, which are selling at less than first cost. It is incredible the vast amount of such goods that are in the market—and so it is with other articles, and so it will be, until shippers can regulate their shipments more in accordance with the demands of trade.

From the Raleigh Register.

THE OUTLAW WILL CASE. The trial of this important and interesting civil suit, which was pending, at the moment of our last going to Press, was continued until 11 o'clock Saturday night—at which hour, the Jury, being unable to agree upon a verdict were discharged. So there is a mistrial, and the whole case, with the laborious investigation of witnesses, &c., will have to be gone over with again. We understand that his Honor, Judge ELIAS, has appointed a special term Term of the Court for the third Monday in June.

We are sure that no one, who heard and witnessed the intellectual conflict between the able counsel in this case, could have resisted a feeling of just pride at the eminence of the bar in North Carolina. The respective arguments, on either side, were strong, lucid, and telling, intermingled occasionally with as much eloquence as the nature of the case would admit.

MARINE NEWS.

HIGH WATER AT THE BAR 9.48

PORT OF WILMINGTON, APRIL 12.

ARRIVED.

10. Steamer Evergreen, Rush, from Fayetteville, to A. D. Cazaux, with Yarn, Cotton, &c. Schr. J. A. Simpson, Haskil, from Boston, to A. H. VanBokkeken. Schr. Eva Taylor, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harris, with mdze. Brig. Montague, Mahoney, from Boston, to Miles Costin. Dutch Brig Enchantress, Blyden, from St. Martins, to Miles Costin, with 3200 bushels Salt. Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth, with mdze for sundry persons. Steamer Chatham, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. Worth. Passengers: James Wooten, A. Graham, A. K. Cromartie, D. P. McNair, A. J. Currie. Schr. Palestine, Andrews, from Baltimore, to J. & D. McRae & Co., with Corp, Coffee and mdze. Steamer Union, Wadworth, from White Hall, to J. C. Latta, 3 passengers. 11. Boat D. Lewis, Sandy, from White Hall, to Miles Costin, with 820 bbls Rosin, 44 do Tar, 66 do Spirits. Boat J. L. Casady, from Lyon's Landing, to Miles Costin, with 235 bbls Rosin, 60 do Tar, 64 do Spirits. Norwegian Barque Frelal, Wallace, from New York in ballast to J. & D. McRae & Co.

CLEARED.

10. Steamer Henrietta, Pennell, with lighter Diligence in tow, for Fayetteville, by A. D. Cazaux, with mdze, for sundry persons. Schr. Caroline Hall, Rogers, for Wilmington, Del., by Geo. Harris, with 84,000 feet S/S Lumber. Schr. Hester A. Jones, Hudgins, for Baltimore, by J. & D. McRae & Co., with 80 tons Yarn, 100 bbls Tar, 100 do Rosin, 15 do Pine Oil, 15 do Spirits Turpentine. 11. Schr. A. J. Torrance, Brewster, for New York, by Delowest & Brown, with 1220 bbls Rosin, 233 do Spirits Turpentine, 8 bales Cotton, 4 do Wool, 3 do Rags, 1 bag Feathers, 3 casks Seed, 2 bales Moss, 406 bush. Pot Nuts, 6 boxes mdze. Schr. Gazelle, Snow, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harris, with 109 tons old Iron, 376 bbls Rosin, 100 do Pitch, 100 do Spirits Turpentine, 12,501 f. Flooring Boards. Schr. Wm. Hart, Gandy, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harris, with 2 boxes and 2 casks Furs, 60 bales Shuetting, 2 bales Hatts, 13 do Waste, 12 do Yarn, 104 bushels Pot Nuts, 184 bbls Spirits Turpentine, 170 do Pitch, 853 do Rosin, 26 do Dried Fruit, 3 boxes 1 bag and 1 bbl mdze. Steamer Gov. Graham, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. Worth. Passengers:—D. McMillan, J. McMillan, J. M. Hartman, Mrs. McMillan and children, A. J. Troy, A. K. Cromartie, Miles Martin, J. Randall, J. Baine, Mrs. Owen, Miss Helenor Owen, Miss Lucy Brown. Schr. Hume, Godfrey, for Boston, by Wm. M. Harris, with 4,019 bush Rough Rice, 100 bbls Rosin, 50 do Pitch. 12. Schr. Harry Powell, Briggs, for New York, by Geo. Harris. Exports in next. Br. Brig Frisk, Whitlay, for Montevideo, with 110,000 lbs. S. S. Lumber, by Potter & Kidder.

NEW YORK.—CLEARED.

8 Schr. Harrison Price, Bice, for this port. do Whitaker, Handy, for this port. BOSTON.—ARRIVED. 6 Brig Ella, Bryant, hence. Schr. Falcon, Godfrey, hence. do Ustaloga, Perry, hence. —CLEARED. 6 Schr. James G. King, Wainwright, for this port.

DISASTER.

Schr. Fashion, Loring, from Philadelphia, for this port, put into Norfolk on the 6th inst., having carried away head of foremast, off Hatteras, during a heavy blow from S E.

FANCY ADVERTISEMENT.

THAT is to say: if you would look at the hand-somest assortment of Fancy Cravats, fancy Scarfs, fancy D'Jouville Ties, fancy Silk and Marcellies Vests, fancy Cassimere Pants, fancy Coats, fancy Pocket Handkerchiefs, fancy Gloves, fancy Suspenders, fancy Shirts and Drawers, fancy Suits for Children. If you desire to fasten the eye by examining the "fancies," the latest "ragony," perpetually going off to our numerous Customers—done up seasonably and according to the latest mode—drop in at SCOTT, BALDWIN'S, Clothing and Finishing Store, Market Street. April 12.

NOTICE.

FROM and after the 13th inst., the Steamers connected with the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Co., will leave for Charleston at 12 o'clock, or as soon thereafter as the Cars arrive. JAS. T. MILLER, Agent. April 12.